

NO 4

who came in my way. We had a dance before, and George asked me if I intended to join in amusement. I told him certainly. Then he took me and said he would bear me company; but I begged him in a laugh, telling him at the same time that I was engaged to dance with another. He was disappointed, I could see it at a glance, but he took

Before the second dance he came again. I told him I was engaged. He betrayed no ill-will at all, only I could see disappointment. In a little while I was among a company of laughing, jolly merry-making friends of both sexes, who had been acquaintances for years, and one of the gentlemen said that I was a better looking woman than I was at Cambridge.

be arrangements for me to take dinner with him, what of that? Should I be tied to his skirts? No, I meant to be free,—and I told the man who made the proposition that I would go with him. I must be blind; as I know I was foolish and wicked; but I cannot stop to think. When the dinner hour arrived,

For what?" said I. "For dinner, my dear," he replied. Then I told him I was engaged with another man, before his very face I took the proffered arms from him, and told him that I had given my promise, remarking, as I tripped away, that he would have to wait for me.

sin, of mortification, and of reproach—and as I came to my mind after I had reached the table, I felt light and easy; but I said to myself—"He will come around to-night," and thus I tried to pass it off. Towards the very part of the afternoon, George came to see me. He asked me what I meant by my treatment

But," he urged, "only tell me if you meant a thing by it."

"Yes," said I, "I did."

And he asked me what it was. I told him I meant to teach him a lesson.

A lesson of what?" he asked.
Of good manners," said I. "I want to teach
to be so attentive to me." And, I added, v
ughtlessly, "you annoy me!"
He did not answer me. I saw his lips quiver,
manly bosom heave, and, as he turned away,

ed upon the big tears rolling down his cheeks. The impulse of my heart then was to spring forward and console him; and ask his forgiveness and make him happy, but a foolish, whimsical pride restrained me. I said nothing, and tried to comfort myself with the reflection that it would come out right.

if he should see me home. He was very cool, and I knew only that he felt bound to make the offer, seeing that he had brought me there. I was not going to refuse any such offer as that, and told him I should be glad to hire his attention.

'Polly,' he said, "you do not mean this. Do

But I had gone too far to give up then ; and with a right laugh I turned from him. I went home one way and he went another. All the next day I looked for him, but he did not come. And a third—and a fourth.

stant town whither he had gone to see his widow
her. He wrote to me that he feared he had been
appointed. If I could trifle with his heart there
it do it again. He said he was going out west, a
he might be gone some time. If I still loved him
he be returned I might be sure of finding him

would like to hear from me if I wished it. He wrote me who had been deeply wronged, and there were two sentences in the massive that touched me most pleasantly. A week passed, and I did not answer him. At the end of that time I made up my mind to write to him and confess my fault: for I well knew that he would not be angry with me.

I had been very wrong. I wrote, and my letter reached its destination just twelve hours after he had started on his journey. I never saw George Ashman again. In less than a week he died in a mad-house. He did wrong—he was very, very wrong—to leave as he did. He ought to have waited for me to come back and then to have told me what he had done.

—oh!—that could not make my crime the less.
—I have done a wicked thing—a cruel, thoughtless deed.
—and the penalty fell heavily upon me!
—Louisa, your mother asked me to tell you my story.
—I have done so. If it can profit you, I shall not regret it.
—The pain I have felt in the recital. That I have

of all things within the sphere of your influence, how you trifle with a trusting, loving heart!" Silent and thoughtful did Louisa Burnet return to the parlor; and but little did she say on her way home. The following morning she wrote a brief note to Henry. She simply asked him to come and see her.

and asked him to forgive her. She gazed up through streaming eyes, and begged for his love and comfort once more. Of course he could not refuse. Perhaps he was never happier than at that moment, when it must have been a mighty love and true devotion that could have prompted the course the maiden pursued.

Quisa never forgot the lesson she had received. She was Harry Southron's wife, and when in after time she saw husbands neglecting their wives, she had occasion to thank God that she was blessed with the true and undivided faith and devotion of her bosom companion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—However much our government may be impressed with the truth that the island of Juan Belonga belongs to us, there appears to be no doubt that both the governments of Great Britain and the United States will instruct their agents in the island to act with the utmost circumspection in view of the satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences.

It should be recollected that Secretary Marcy four years ago said that the title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force, or exercise complete and exclusive sovereign rights within the faintly defined points. This was the substance of his letter to Mr. Crampton, at the time representing her Majesty's Government, to which such important issues were referred.

d. From all which can be ascertained in well informed circles, it is reasonable to infer that no serious hostilities are likely to result between the two countries. Any danger at all is apprehended, it is in consequence of the well-known and intrepid character of Gen. Ha-

atches concerning the San Juan dispute to the Br
igation, and then left for New York, to take pass
England with dispatches from Governor Douglas
majesty's government on the same subject.
the news of a successful revolution in Costa Rica, h
unexpected, has created much interest and surpr

l. Fauntleory left Washington to-day to take command of the military department of New Mexico.
r. Hendricks' resignation as Commissioner of the Land Office takes place to-morrow. Nothing

President has appointed Wm. E. Morse, of Nebraska, agent for the Indians in Omaha agency, vice Wilson, resigned.

and veracity, tells the following, in illustration of the veracity of a gentleman in Pike county, Ind., who had effected a policy of insurance on the list of printed questions in the Company's book, there is one like this:—"Ashes—how kept?" Pike county gentleman was burned out, and all

He discovered this question in his policy, and, resolved to make a sure thing of his premium, wrote our insurance agent something in this wise: "Dear Sir—I was killed out on the — day of —, and according to your policy I have kept the ashes. They are in barrels, what I do with them?"—*Peoria Union*.

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We might notice this matter more at length, but we have done enough to show the peculiar sort of influences and statements which are made use of for the purpose of creating prejudices and ill-feelings between dif-

— The N. C. State Fair will be held in Raleigh the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, October. Hon. Da-
 outham will deliver the annual address.

— N. C. 6 per cent. Stocks are quoted in the New
 York market at 95 3/4.

Twenty-third District.—D. C. West, of Lewis; Allen C. H. Jefferson.

Twenty-fourth District.—James F. Harkin, of Onondaga; J. Peck, of Onondaga.

Twenty-fifth District.—E. P. Ross, of Cayuga; Aaron C. H. Jefferson.

at a meeting of the Trustees of the University, held in Raleigh on the 10th, it was resolved to subscribe \$5,000 to the Bank of North Carolina—making \$10,000 for the Trans-Atlantic.

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the Charleston Courier of Wednesday has an annual crop of the United States 3,856,392 being an increase over that of last year of 733,496 and over that of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1859.

New York Democratic State Convention.

The Convention of the Democratic party of the State of New York, which assembled last week at Syracuse, commenced with a row and ended quite peaceably.

A State ticket was nominated consisting of candidates for the offices of Comptroller, Attorney General, State Engineer, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Delegates were also appointed to the Charleston Convention. The New York Herald undertakes to classify the preferences of the delegates so appointed, viz: 26 for Dickinson; 21 for Douglas; 8 for ex-Gov. Seymour; 9 for ex-Secretary Guthrie; 1 for Secretary Cobb; 1 for Postmaster-General Holt; 2 for Mr. Buchanan, and 1 for ex-Speaker Orr. The New York Day Book says: "We imagine the classification is all guess work. Indeed we know of one or two put down for Mr. Douglas who are not Douglas men. The worst feature about selecting delegates thus early, it strikes us, is the opportunity for bargaining, which it leaves a chance for."

We agree with the *Day Book*, and although, we are fully aware that the elements in North Carolina are different from what they are in New York, we must be aware that politicians in either place are but men with human frailties, and that the prayer not to be led into temptation is one that fits the circumstances of the best of us. We are opposed to any premature meeting of the State Convention of North Carolina.

We shall give the resolutions adopted by the New York State Convention, and the delegates to the Charleston Convention, appointed by that body, in our next.

A TWO-FOUNDER.—We received to-day through a gentleman of this place, a pear raised in Brunswick county by T. L. Hall, Esq., which weighs thirty-two ounces. We rather think there is a spirit of emulation abroad among the fruit. We used to hear of pound pears, but pound pears are not a circumstance any longer.

Down on Short Men.—"Old Bullion" is said to have said before he died, "Douglas can never be President, Sir, never be President. His coat-tail is too near the ground, too near the ground, Sir." The narrative of another garment used to be "too short."

Our wish that the compensation of Superior Court Judges was sufficient to warrant those who accept that position, in retaining it. There is nothing more calculated to lower the prestige of the judicial position, than the too common occurrence of gentlemen using it simply as a stepping-stone—remaining in office just long enough to acquire the title of Judge, and then leaving it. We do not know that any man is to be blamed for quitting a position that duty to his family forbids his retaining, but it does seem to us that all who go upon the bench, are aware of all this before they do go, and if not prepared to abide the bargain, would, upon the whole, do better not to make it at all. If not prepared to stay on the bench, it might, perhaps, be better to stay off. There may be circumstances in particular cases going to explain and excuse this acceptance and retiring from the bench. The retray may not have been contemplated at the time of the assumption of office. It may have been brought about by unforeseen events, by failing health or other causes, but still it can hardly be denied that the number of ex-Judges in good health and practice, is too large to permit this charitable construction to cover the whole. We suppose it is human nature, and no particular person or persons can be blamed, nor do we mean to blame any person or persons in particular—we speak of a state of things as it exists.

We see a notice in a contemporary that Judge Shepard has notified Governor Ellis of his intention to resign at the close of the present circuit. We rather think that Judge Shepard's health is not as robust as his friends could desire, and that this has a good deal to do with his resignation. He is among the best Judges we have ever had, and we shall regret much to lose him from the bench. But, in truth, the labor is severe and exacting, and the compensation wholly inadequate. No doubt several who have gone on the bench, thinking they knew all about it, have found it worse than they had supposed, and have thus been led to an early retray, contrary to their original intention.

We want another circuit, and a better rate of compensation. We do not think it good policy to be putting gentlemen on the bench, who find when there that they cannot afford to stay. In England a judge never returns to the bar. His forensic career closes as soon as his judicial commences, and rightly we think. We do not place the salaries of important public officers at a lower rate than the same class of services will command in private life or practice.

About eleven o'clock this forenoon a colored person entered the Journal Office with a large wooden tray, filled with the good things of this life, to wit:—"Rice Birds, Fried Oysters, Havana Cigars and Champagne Cobblers, for the Journal Office, from the Harriet House."

The rice birds were fat, crisp and delightful—the oysters were all that fried oysters could be—the cobblers were cool and refreshing, a decided improvement upon nectar, and as for the cigars, we have nothing to say—we are puffing one now with great satisfaction.

Our friend Montague evidently knows how to fix things up in good style, and has a good cook.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

One Hundred Years Ago.

On the 13th September, 1759 General Wolfe fell on the plains of Abraham, crowned with victory, and the ascendancy of the English arms over those of France was established on the Western continent. One hundred years ago and the splendid policy of the great Chatham had given victory to Great Britain on every sea and on every coast, and by relieving the English Colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America from the dread of French encroachment, rapidly developed that growth in strength and independence of feeling that led to the American Revolution. The old French war, illustrated by the glory and genius of Wolfe, might almost be called the parent of our Revolutionary struggles.

We are requested to state that Henry W. Miller, Esq., will deliver his great speech on the Eighteenth Century at Clinton, Sampson County, on Tuesday, Evening, November 7th, 1859, being the Tuesday of Sampson Superior Court.

GAS IN NEWBORN.—The *Progress* informs us that gas was first let into the street mains in that town on last Thursday evening, and Pollock, South Front, East Front, Craven, Middle, Broad and Hancock streets lit up. The people, of course, were much gratified.

We are indebted to Wilson Whitaker, Esq., Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket to the next State Fair. The ticket, we learn, has been sent through the courtesy of Messrs. Holden & Wilson of the Standard.

We regret to learn that the Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer, has been discontinued for want of patronage.

The Newbern Delta is to be merged into the Salisbury Banner and the Banner is to be published daily and weekly, after about the 15th of October next.

QUEST.—A very well printed, and otherwise well conducted paper in Richmond, Virginia, edited by A. Jackson Craige, said to be a gentleman and a man of talent, has the name of John M. Botto, of Virginia, at its head, as its candidate for the Presidency. There is no accounting for things of this kind.

Leigh Hunt.

Speaking of the lately deceased poet and essayist, the New York Tribune says: "His dirge is best sung in his own words," which we quote for their beauty:—

"Blessed is the turf, serenely blest
Where throbbing hearts may sink to rest,
Where life's long journey turns to sleep,
Nor ever pilgrim wakes to weep.
A little rest, a few sad flowers,
A tear for long departed hours,
Is all that feeling hearts request.
To hush their weary thoughts to rest.
There shall no vain ambition come
To lure them from their quiet home;
Nor sorrow lift, with heart-strings riven,
The meek, imploring eye to heaven;
Nor sad remembrance stoop to shed
His wrinkles on the slumbering head;
And never, never, love repair
To breathe his idle whispers there."

Organization.

We see different propositions by our Democratic contemporaries in this State, all having reference to the holding of a State Convention and the appointment of delegates thereto. Some of these propositions contemplate the appointment of delegates during the present Fall, instead of next Spring.

Now, we have never moved in such matters in this County before March Court, and we think that in this section the Spring Courts have been the usual, if not the invariable, time for holding meetings for the appointment of delegates, and for other purposes of organization. With all due deference to the opinion of others, we doubt the expediency of holding a State Convention in the winter, and any time before the first of April may be regarded as winter, so far as the roads are concerned, in many parts of the State.

For various reasons we are inclined to think that it would be advisable not to anticipate, greatly, the usual time of holding the State Convention. The canvass cannot commence before May—we mean the personal canvass by the candidates for the office of Governor—without undue assumption, we may reasonably take it for granted that the usage of all parties, in reference to the candidates for Governor, will be adhered to by the Democratic Convention in the re-nomination of Gov. Ellis. The main object of the State Convention, then, will be consultation, a mutual understanding of the wants and wishes of the different portions of the State and of the party—the appointment of delegates from the State at large to the National Convention at Charleston, with other matters as things bearing fully as large a reference to national as to State politics.

The Charleston Convention will probably meet in the latter part of May or the beginning of June. It would surely be advisable that the Democracy of North Carolina, in appointing delegates to that Convention, and in passing resolutions amounting almost to instructions to such delegates, should have the benefit of the latest and best information. In the changing phases of politics and politicians, few will be able as early as January or February to say what aspect affairs may have assumed before the first of May, or what position self-protection and a due regard to the honor and interests of the South and of the Union may require the State of North Carolina to assume and maintain in the National Councils of the Democratic party.

Our own observation has shown us that delegates appointed two or three weeks in advance are much more apt to attend than those appointed two or three months ahead. We think this is the general experience. When too long a time intervenes, delegates are apt to forget or lose interest. It is on this account that we hardly care to see meetings for the appointment of delegates to our Democratic Convention held before the Spring Court. County Courts, in time to have delegates appointed by or before the beginning of April.

The time and place of holding the next State Convention will be decided by the Democratic State Committee. In submitting these remarks, we do not wish to imply any distrust of their ability to make the appointments in question properly; but we know that the gentlemen composing the Committee are above any little vanity based upon mere pride of opinion, and are only anxious to know the interests and wishes of the party, and to carry them out.

Mrs. Elizabeth Little, aged about sixty years died suddenly on Monday last at the residence of Mr. William Ledge in Edgecombe County. She was well at dinner time and died before night.

The last Wilson Ledger, speaks quite encouragingly of the progress of that thriving town, where Willie Routree, Esq., is putting up a handsome residence opposite to the Ledger office. Further up on the same street a new and commodious building has been opened as a drug store by the Messrs. T. Mas. Mr. J. O. Calahan is enlarging his establishment and is going to add an opera house. A new Baptist Church is going up. Mr. Richardson's new seminary looks more like a house every day. In fact, Wilson is going ahead.

A movement is on foot for a railroad from Statesville to Charlotte. A meeting was held in Statesville on the 7th, and one was to have been held in Charlotte this forenoon. We presume that it was held.

Information has been received of the death of R. P. Waring, Esq., formerly of Charlotte, N. C., but not long since appointed U. S. Consul at St. Thomas West Indies. Mr. Waring died at our there we presume St. Thomas is subject to Yellow Fever.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of Saturday, speaks of the prospects of its daily issue as highly encouraging. The Carolinian Daily, has now been in existence four months and the proprietors regard it no longer as an experiment but as a fixed institution. We are pleased to notice this prosperity in the case of our Fayetteville neighbor.

NOTE.—We have received the numbers of the Warrenton News asked for. Mr. Walsh has our thanks.—Will be noticed as soon as we can do so properly. Where is the last Raleigh Democratic Press? It has not got this far.

Judge Russell, of New York has decided that a dog is property. The old English Jurists held differently. We agree with the New York Judge.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention. WORCESTER, Sept. 16.—The State Democratic Convention, in session here, has unanimously nominated General Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, as the candidate for Governor, and Stephen C. Bemis for Lieutenant Governor. The following nominations were also made: Secretary of State, Samuel W. Bowen; treasurer, George Demarest; auditor, James E. Esterbrook of Worcester; attorney general, D. H. Mason of Dedham. Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens and James S. Whitney, (all said to be favorable to Douglas for the Presidency) were chosen delegates to the Charleston Convention. The resolutions adopted recognize the principle of popular sovereignty, though endorsing the present administration.

THE STEAMER KANGAROO AT HALIFAX SHORT OF COAL. SACKVILLE, Sept. 16.—The steamer Kangaroo, for New York, put into Halifax at six o'clock this morning short of coal. After having obtained 150 tons of coal left for her destination and will be due at New York on Monday. She has 100 cabin passengers and 20 in the steerage.

[RECORD DISPATCH.]

SACKVILLE, Sept. 16th.—The Kangaroo has a day's late arrival, but as the Nova Scotia company has not forwarded the dispatch, the news is probably of no importance or it would have been expressed.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRAT. SYRACUSE, September 15th.—The regular Democratic Convention nominated the same ticket as ex-Mayor Wood's party, with the exception of the clerk of Appeals. Resolutions were adopted strongly affirming the rights of colored citizens and negroes to all civil and political rights, and the duty of the government to protect them; and declaring that Congress has no power to legislate slavery into the Territories, or enact a slave code or to prohibit the South from a just share in the benefits of the Territories. The resolutions also endorse, moderately, the national administration.

Kansas Affairs.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15th.—Counter proclamations have been issued by a board of canvassers authorized by the constitutional convention, and Mr. Walsh, the Territorial Secretary, in regard to the reception of the returns. The board of canvassers claim the authority of the convention to be supreme, whilst Mr. Walsh characterizes their proceedings as illegal, under the Leavenworth constitution. The returns were directed to John Calhoun.

More Mormon Troubles.

BORSTON, Sept. 16.—The Utah correspondence of the Traveler, under date of Camp Floyd, August 18th, describes the assassination of First Sergeant Ralph Pike, in the Utah frontier, who was shot dead in front of the Salt Lake Hotel by a Mormon named Spencer. The murder occurred. Pike was a native of Bedford, New Hampshire. His funeral was attended by three regiments of infantry, a squadron of dragoons, a battery of light artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners. The officers of each regiment, in full uniform, followed in the rear of the respective corps. Gen. Johnson and his staff followed in the rear of the whole. Several other assassinations are charged upon the Mormons, and great excitement exists.

The Storm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—1.30 p. m.—The Telegraph reports that the winds down in several places, rendering the receipt of despatches almost, if not entirely, an impossibility. From indications it appears that the storm is of very general extent along the Atlantic seaboard as well as inland.

Steam Carriages on Ordinary Roads.

We published sometime ago an account of a steam fire engine which had passed over the turnpike from Bristol to Philadelphia, and which performed that achievement in the most successful and admirable manner. Repeated attempts have been made, in years, to invent a steam carriage for ordinary roads, and so much as fifty years ago the experiment was unsuccessfully made in France. Even before that time, Oliver Evans obtained, after much difficulty, a patent from the Maryland Legislature to protect an invention of the kind, which, however, proved to be impracticable and valueless. At last, however, a complete triumph crowned the mechanical efforts of the age, in the invention of a steam carriage on ordinary roads, which has been brought to such perfection and found so decided a success as to render it nearly certain that, a few years hence, hundreds of them will be in successful operation. Mr. Boydell, an Englishman, has invented this remarkable machine, the great peculiarity of which is, that it makes a railroad and carries it along. The American Railway Review says that the improvement consists in securing sections of a railway to the wheels of a carriage in such a manner that, as they revolve, section after section is brought under the wheels and held in place for a certain period, and so on, laying and taking up a continuous track for the wheels as they move along. The material devices for effecting these results are said to be very ingenious and simple. The first trial was made in Hyde Park, London, by direction of the Secretary of State for India. It was proved that the engine could not only travel on the worst roads, but that the road itself is actually improved by the equal and broad compression of the rails. Though the engine was nominally of twelve horse power, the boilers, says the Review, yield steam for an indicator more than double that amount, and the engine can pass over six to eight times as many ordinary turnpike roads, at the rate of four miles an hour. Attached to the machine, on one of its trials, were five powerful wagons, especially made for the purpose, and which followed every turn of the engine with a serpent-like movement, which gave the utmost freedom and flexibility to the whole conveyance. It is said that it can move over any kind of road, and turned in less than half its length, that, in passing over grass and uneven ground, the wheels making more indentation than would have been made by an ordinary coal wagon. If such success is attained at the start, what may we not expect, when improvement after improvement shall be made upon the original machinery.—Richmond Dispatch.

Country Boys.

Country lads often feel that their lot is a hard one.—They see city bred youngsters on their travels and their spears at the age of fourteen! veritable young gentlemen, with a finished exterior, a figure and a cane. The young farmer at the same age finds himself with a hoe in hand and a chow straw hat on his head, sweating among the hills of corn. He is frequently evicted by a city brother—whisking past him in the cars with kid gloves, delicate ringlets, and plenty of money in his pocket. Maud your corn, boy; hoe it out clean, keep steadily to the labor you have in hand; do it well, and in time your good days will come too. If you find farming is not to your taste, or if you are strong, or circumstances—if you like mechanism better, have a capacity for business, whatever eventually you may engage in, it is all the same, you will be bound right. The city blades have begun wrong; and in due time you will see it. Their fathers and mothers will, in the end, see it too. Do not feel envious of the pleasures that a hothouse man enjoys; but remember, no matter how much, and sober spirits, and the plants that grow early. By the time you have acquired fixed habits of industry, and acquired a corresponding perfection of mind and body, your delicately reared contemporary of the town begins to feel the debilitating effects of idleness and dissipation. He is not alone to blame for a weak body and a profitless mind; it is the result of a system; but he cannot escape from its effects; these he must endure himself. His parents, if they are to be a professional man, or a merchant, or may be a rich man; the chances are fifty against one that the son will not replace his father. Such is the result of well settled experience; business falls into the hands of those who are most competent; it does not descend to heirs. It is the country boys after all who do the city business. Observing men have seen this fact, and acquire into the origin of Cleveland, or Boston, or N. Y. you will find it to be so. All external circumstances are in favor of the son or the clerk succeeding to the trade of the old firm; but the son seldom, almost never, dies in the position of a partner of the house. Why is it? Simply because habitual industry is wanting; habitual idleness is not wanting. With all the external odds against it, the country boys, faithful and persevering, and above all, cheerful and persevering, cheerful and contented, the chances are that the lad with the hoe will eventually do the business of the father of the lad in gloves, who is now luxuriating in his travels.—Ohio Farmer.

Memphis.

THE receipts of cotton at Memphis the last year were 325,480 bales, an increase of 82,480 on last year. The value of the crop is estimated at \$18,000,000. The total business of the flourishing city is believed to have amounted to \$40,000,000 during the past year, an increase of 33 per cent. on that of the year previous. Railroads have done it. Ten years ago Memphis had no railroads, and the town of Memphis had a population of five or six thousand. Now, the city of Memphis has a population of about thirty thousand, and the present year \$30,000,000 worth of buildings have been erected. It was at first a hard struggle for Memphis to build a single railroad; but she was, after that, she was able to build a second much more easily; and now she is able to build them whenever she pleases—and she keeps on building them!—Montgomery Mail.

Later from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The Santa Fe mail of the 29th has arrived. Intense excitement existed there in relation to the Congressional election. The army and all the Americans were in favor of Mr. Gallegos.—The result was considered very doubtful.

Dead.

MR. VAN BUREN Hopkins died yesterday morning. It will be recollected by our readers that he announced a short time since, his being struck on the head, while in bed, with an axe by John Coggins, who lived with him, and of the arrest of Coggins. Hopkins was only about 21 years of age, and lived by himself in Pitt county, with Coggins as a hireling. He corrected Coggins, for some misbehavior who ran away and came to this county, where his mother resides, and was committed to the jail for a short time, it is said, committed the deed for which he will be tried in the Superior Court for Pitt county, to be held in March next. He is only about 12 years of age, of diminutive size and feeble health.—Tribune Southern, 17th inst.

The amount of goods exported from the Chinese in the month of July was 6,259 tons, of which 3,011 went to England, 1,963 to the United States.

The New Boundary Dispute.

During the controversy between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Northwestern Boundary line, the several authorities were cited which sustained the position of the United States, and such authorities state this line to run to the Northwest Ocean. Thus Postlethwaite's Dictionary of 1851 states the line as follows—"to the 49th degree, through Lake Abitibi, to the Northwest Ocean." There is no exception from it named.

Such a line, however, would cut in two Vancouver's Island—which was unknown when this line was alleged to have been determined by Commissioners. Subsequently, the discovery of this Island was made, and in 1846, there was, at its Southern extremity a British settlement, and the sole object of a defection from the 49th parallel, where it reached the Pacific Ocean, at a point in the Georgia Gulf, and thence through Puca Strait, to the Pacific Ocean, was to save this Island to Great Britain.—The only island then of consequence, and the one on which there was a British settlement. This object would be accomplished by running the line through the middle of the nearest channel to Vancouver. This would leave the older islands were they properly, belong to the continent, as its natural appendages.

The two channels, of the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Strait, leading from the Gulf of Georgia to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, were then (1846) perfectly well known; by the nearest channel, the Canal de Haro, San Juan falls to the United States; by the Rosario Strait, between San Juan and the Continent, the island falls to Great Britain.

The first navigator who ever passed entirely through the Puca Strait was Capt. Kendrick, in the Washington, in 1792, after Capt. Gray had left this vessel—three years before Vancouver reached these coasts. Neither Kendrick nor his vessel ever returned to America. He was killed in 1793, at Owyhee, by a ball accidentally fired from a British vessel while saluting him.

In 1792 Vancouver sailed through this strait, surveying its channels in the most thorough and effectual manner, and his account of it fills a large portion of his journal. By his chart he has navigated this strait, and he was through Puca Strait and the Georgia Gulf. He lays down clearly the two channels of the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Strait.

A year before the conclusion of the 1846 treaty, Hon. Wm. Sturgis, of that city, delivered a lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association on the Oregon Question. He was perfectly familiar with the whole ground, and he has passed several winters in this region, and in 1801 he had navigated his ship through the whole length of the Georgia Gulf—going in on the North at Puca Strait, or Queen Charlotte Sound, and coming out at the Puca Straits. In this valuable lecture Mr. Sturgis suggested a boundary as follows:

A continuation of the parallel of 49 deg. across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean; thence by the Gulf of Georgia, thence by the northern navigable passage (not North 49 deg.) to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and down these Straits to the Pacific Ocean; the navigation of the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Juan de Fuca to be forever free to both parties—all the Islands and other territory lying South and East of this line to belong to the United States, and all North and West to Great Britain. By this arrangement the United States would obtain the portion of Quadra and Vancouver's Island that lies South of latitude 49 deg., which, in a territorial point of view, is of little importance to deserve a moment's consideration; and both parties would secure for a considerable extent a well defined natural boundary, about which there would hereafter be no doubt or dispute.

All the British pretended to strive for in 1846 was the lower portion of Vancouver's Island; and it is the treaty now interpreted according to the obvious intention of making the defection from the 49th parallel, there would seem to be little doubt of the justice of our title to such a construction as would fix the line by the Canal de Haro, which would leave the United States the whole of the island to be occupied.

The Toronto Globe takes the following view of this affair:—"The Island of San Juan (not the home of Robinson Crusoe) but one which lies in a much higher latitude, promises to become a place of importance during the next few months or years. It is a low lying bit of land situated at the mouth of Puget Sound, between the Islands of Vancouver and the American continent. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States, of 1850 (1846)—declared that the boundary line should be in the middle of the channel, between Vancouver and the main land. Now, the trouble is that there are several channels. By following by another to Great Britain. It is of no use our purpose of settlement, being small and far from fertile; but it has been regarded as a place of some importance from an idea that it commanded the entrance to the sound.

Late writers say that this is not correct—that the channel near it is very wide—and that there are others far distant from it. The American General has, however, very recklessly and improperly taken possession of it, and we presume that there will be a great deal of protesting before he will be removed. In American matters the imperial authorities generally make a great fight about a small matter, and abandon everything important without a struggle. We therefore anticipate a keen contest about San Juan, but we venture to say that there will be no fighting. If Brother Jonathan says he must have San Juan all his own, he will get it; or perhaps the matter will be allowed to lie over till there is a batch of little matters to be settled, and then Uncle Sam may make a great merit of surrendering the island in consideration of getting something worth ten times as much. Such are generally the results of British diplomacy in America."

THE RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF TEA PLANTS AND SEEDS BY THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

has given a fresh interest to the subject of tea culture in this country. The examinations of Dr. Smith of portions of the mountain regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, go far to prove that they are better adapted to tea than Great Britain, and that the climate of China. This opinion was derived not only from examination of the soil, and personal inquiry as to climate and conditions of weather, but from study of meteorological records and observations. The same opinion was expressed by Mr. Francis Bonyngue, whose visit some eight years since will be remembered. It only requires the aid of physicians or members of the botanical department of industry into successful competition with the "Celestials."

A CHARGE OF SHOT FOR A HANDFUL OF CURE CHERRIES. The Bangor (Me.) Union says that on Saturday afternoon last, as the Bucksport accommodation stage, driven by John K. Atwood, loaded with eighteen passengers, seven of whom were ladies, passed by the residence of an old man named John Nickerson, in Orrington, the stage sheered to the side of the road to avoid a rock in the middle of the road, which brought the stage to a sudden stop, and the passengers were thrown upon the stage plucked with considerable eagerness. Just as the stage had got past the trees the old man discharged a musket, loaded with powder and shot, at the stage, several of the shot taking effect upon the person of Elias Rich, from whom they were extracted, fortunately without wounding him seriously. It is said the old man, who is a very passionate, had been considerably annoyed by depredations upon his cherry tree. Nickerson was arrested, and held in \$1,000 for examination.

ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN OVER MEN.—Some one sums up the advantages of women over men as follows:—A woman may say what she pleases to you without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has got to go to work. She can go forth into the streets without being invited to treat every coffee-house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, or flour it if it is too red. She can stay at home when it rains, and weep if her husband is killed. She can wear corsets if too thick—other flannels, if too thin. She can eat, drink, and be merry, without costing a cent. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees any one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over, until he warns the public, by advertisement, not to trust her on his account any longer.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.—Mr. Gerrit Smith, the Peterboro' fanatic, pays for all his articles, letters, and sermons, which he causes to be printed in the papers. With him it is a direct matter of business. It would be well if many others who ask the "favor of space," copied his example.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The overland California mail of the 23d ult. has arrived. Business generally was unexciting at San Francisco. Good accounts have been received from Carson and Walker valleys and the Walker river diggings. Horace Greely had addressed a letter to his political friends urging them to vote for Mr. McKibbin, the anti-Leocompton candidate for Congress, and also advocating a fusion of all the opposition parties by combining on the best candidates of each, which he believed would render it practicable to carry the election to the total defeat of the administration.

The Los Angeles Vineyard, of the 23d, says:—

The Los Angeles Vineyard, of the 23d, says:—The Mosquito Indians still lurk around the fort with hostile intentions, and there is no hope of peace with them until they shall have been severely chastised.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Scott Goes to Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 16, 1859.

It is believed here that Gen. Scott goes to Washington Territory to aid in adjusting the difficulties there.

Non Arrival of the Persia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1859.

It is doubtful whether the steamer Persia sailed on the 3d inst. It is thought that she may have been detained for repairs at Liverpool, and the Arabia substituted.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 17, 1859.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Chicago, on last Thursday night. Three blocks of buildings were destroyed, and two more partially. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars, upon which there was insurance of about \$250,000.

Dan Rice's Horsemanship.

EASTON, PA., Sept. 17, 1859.

Dan Rice's Circus horses were burnt last night about 12 o'clock, together with the stables—loss \$5,000.

One Week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th, 1859.

The Steamship Borussia, from Southampton with dates to the 4th inst., has arrived at this port. Her news is generally unimportant.

The Steamship Persia, from Liverpool with dates to the 3rd inst., also arrived here this morning. When five days out, the P. broke a crank pin, which caused her to lay to for repairs.

The latest news from Italy is to the effect that the Pontifical troops were threatening the legation, and danger of a collision appeared to be imminent.

The Pope rejects all reforms.

The sailing of the Great Eastern has been postponed to the 29th of September.

The Zurich Conference was expected to come to an abrupt close. A Peace Congress appears to be the only alternative. The Italians are impatient of delay.

There has been a serious conflict between the Moorish and Spanish troops on the island of Ceuta. [Ceuta is a Spanish town on the coast of Morocco, in Africa, nearly opposite Gibraltar, and like that place, built on a peninsula—not an island—population 8,000.—JOURNAL.] Spain is preparing an expedition.

Storm at the North.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 19th, 1859.

There was a severe storm generally at the North East on Friday night, which interrupted telegraphic communication. The storm was probably more severe here than elsewhere.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19th, 1859.

Havana dates to the 13th inst. have been received here. The weather at Havana was cool and there was scarcely any sickness at the above port. Sugar was stagnant.

Important from Salt Lake.—The Late Indian Massacre.—New Route to California.—The Mormon Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13th.—We have received Salt Lake papers of the 17th ult. They are filled with outrages in the Mormon country. Superintendent Forey reports that from the information which he has acquired he has been led to believe that the Mormons are engaged in a series of murders, in which six men and one woman were killed and six men and one little girl wounded, he is led to believe that the butchery was instigated by white men. Statements have been made, under oath, to the effect that white men were engaged with the Indians in the work of slaughter.

Capt. Simpson, of the topographical engineers, has made a report that he has explored and surveyed two new routes to California. The result of which is that there is a saving of three hundred miles over the Humboldt and St. Mary's route.

Lloyd Pike was assassinated by a Mormon named Spencer, while attending court at Salt Lake. The affair created an intense excitement there. The assassination of Frank McNeil and Sergeant Pike is believed to have been done by order of Brigham Young.

The Mormons declare that the Gentiles elected to the Legislature shall not take their seats.

In a battle between Gay's company of dragoons and a party of Shoshone Indians, the enemy was repulsed with the loss of thirty killed.

The Apache and Comanche Indians were becoming quite troublesome along the route.

The Telegraph Companies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th.—It is understood that the routes of the American Seaboard and Western Telegraph Companies have agreed on a basis of consolidation.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, with dates to the 9th has arrived. The weather was hot and the public health no better. Sugars were still dull though a trifle more business was done. Molasses dull—no operations. Freight very dull and rates nominal. Exchanges firm—London bills 14 s 15 premium. New York bills 3 s 5 cent premium.

SUNDRIES.

SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH, Candles, Crackers